DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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## OUR HOLIDAY NUMBER

### Double Sheet.—Eight Pages.

THE HOLIDAY COMMERCIAL, of Eight Pages, or twenty-two columns, will be issued on or about the 19th of December, and will be forwarded to agents at the low price of *Four Dollars a hundred.* It will be distinct from and wholly independent of the regular issue of the COMMERCIAL, and will contain a vast amount of reading, Christmas and other Holiday Tales, Poetry, Sketches, and other matter, specially prepared for this number. The demand for our Holiday Sheet last year was greatly in excess of the edition printed, and agents and others wishing this number, which in every respect will excel any previous issue, should send their orders at once to insure their being filled. As the edition will be large, an unequaled opportunity will be given to those who wish to insert advertisements, of which a limited number only will be received. For terms advertisers will apply at the counter.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

### Now is the Time.

The wailing of the wild wind, wringing salt-water from the garments of ocean's sturdy sons, the hoarse, piping mischievous gambol with pedestrians, dusting the pelting, swift flying snow into their eyes, ears, noses, and lurking them covered in its current, assuring the convenience of the indoor-abiding after a long day's work, all these have no terror for the genius of the counter, who, prudent as ever, has provided in advance against the rigors of winter. The season of open fire has passed for the season, and the furnace heat of Philadelphia. The children's sons, gentlemen's overcoats, ladies' cloaks, &c., command themselves as quite superior and cheap to anything in town. It must not be forgotten that the surge of salesmen connected with this extensive house are all fair dealing and obliging gentlemen, who will apply to the rule adopted by the proprietor, of making no false representations to secure a sale, and hence all goods are warranted. Remember the place, 101 Wood street, sign of the great Golden Hall.

### Ladies' German Rent Button Boot,

Also, Gent's Calf & Co.'s, 20 and 25 Fifth avenue.

### Wife, Please Don't Give Me

That sour bread, but use Lytle & Co.'s self-raising Flour. Put one pint of it to a pound of flour.

D. T. Duke, U. S. D.,
No. 170 Rebecca street, Allegheny.

### Marvin's Superior Oyster Crackers,

Bakery, 91 Liberty street.

### Clothing Cloths, new colors,

selling low at Bates & Bell's.

### Flannels,

Large and complete assortment at Bates & Bell's.

### Trunks, Valises, &c.

The Pittsburgh Trunk Factory, Capt. Jos. Lemmon, proprietor, 84 Wood street, manufactures Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, Leather Goods, &c., in the United States. He sells wholesale and retail, and keeps none but any other establishment. Price.

### Do you Love Good Buckwheat Cakes?

Then ask for Lytle & Co.'s Self-raising Buckwheat Flour. Sold at all groceries.

### Elegant Furs,

Now in of very superior quality at Bates & Bell's.

### Reynold's Camphor Ice with Glycerine,

For Chapped Hands and Face. Try it.

### Holiday Presents.

The ladies should not fail to examine the magnificent holiday stock of Bohemian glassware, richly and tastefully ornamented, at H. E. Reed & Co.'s, 68 Wood street.

### Splendid Selection

And ornaments for the holidays at H. E. Reed & Co.'s.

### Silver Plated Ware

And Cutlery at H. E. Reed & Co.'s, 68 Wood street.

### Ask for H. D. Lytle & Co.'s

Self-raising Flour. Sold at all respectable groceries.

### Lace Vests' Neckties and Cloaks

for 25 cents.

### Dry Goods for the Holidays.

Bates & Bell.

### Ladies' Genuine Lace Boots,

Extra high toe very handsome, at W. S. Clapp & Co.'s, 20 and 25 Fifth avenue.

### H. D. Lytle & Co.'s

Self-raising Cornmeal, Self-raising Buckwheat Flour and Wheat Flour. Sold at all groceries.

### Rich, Pure

And sound and snow-white mountain Cullers, for sale by the quantity or retail, at the store of F. E. Evans, manufacturer, Agent, 91 Wood street.

### Submarine,

All fashionable cut, Bates & Bell.

### Elegant Necktie Silks,

Bates & Bell.

### Ladies Cloaks and Wanties,

Now selling low at Bates & Bell.

### Y. W. C. A.

There will be a meeting of the Y. W. C. A., of Allegheny City, at the Presbyterian Church on Market street, (formerly Manchester), at 7½ o'clock this evening. Attendance earnestly solicited.

### Iron for Bachelors.

Voltaire has asserted that the majority of persons who commit suicide are unmarried, although the statistics of Paris and London show that the married life is favorable to the prolongation of life. While this may be true, it is very serious without good bread we cannot expect to enjoy life, and the only way to have good bread is to use Lytle & Co.'s Self-raising Flour and corn meal. It is sold at all the respectable groceries.

### Specialties

At Jos. Horne & Co.'s, 77 and 79 Market street, for parts our French Corsets at $1 25, worth $2 50.

Hoop Skirts at half price.

Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, large assortment.

Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs.

Linen Handkerchiefs, all widths.

Linen Handkerchiefs, all qualities.

The "Wilson Seam," The Victor Seam.

Superior Kid Gloves, all shades.

Morocco and other shades, Merino and Wool Underwear for men, ladies and children.

### Do You Want a Timekeeper?

If so, ask your watchmaker for a Rood & Draper Watch. Nickel movement. Medal awarded at London, Paris and Vienna Exposition. Sold by watchmakers generally. Rood & Draper, 4 and 6 John street, New York, the only wholesale agents for the manufacturers.

### Country Merchants

save money every day by purchasing their goods at Boehmer & McKennan's Dry Store, 91 Market street, corner Diamond, now Fifth avenue.

### Pectoral, Blackburn, Catarrh,

And all affections of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver and Nervous System, treated successfully at Dr. J. Sherwood's Medical and Surgical Institute, No. 24 Smithfield street.

### Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad—The Approaching Election.

The approaching election of directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company is exciting a good deal of interest in Wall street. The Erie combination hold a large amount of stock, and parties interested in the Pittsburgh Company are working for the present management. There has been some lively bidding for proxies, and one per cent. was freely paid for round lots. New York Central and Rock Island were the chief features, but were not excited. A New York dispatch says Erie were possessed of stocking West to compete with the New York and Pennsylvania Central Companies. There is an active struggle between the Erie and Cleveland and Pittsburgh stockholders, the latter wish directors on will suit their purpose. Gould and Fisk are said to be ready to do something that will offend Vanderbilt and make Erie a great monopoly. Their hands they can and will, and that next spring will show the company the great railway power of the country.

### Meeting.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and New York Central Railroad Company, held yesterday, Cornelius Vanderbilt was unanimously elected President, and Daniel Torrence Vice President. A resolution was adopted declaring 10 per cent. dividend on the Pittsburgh and New York Central Railroad Company's capital stock, and confirming the stock account of the Company, and have no doubt as to the validity of every share outstanding. They do not question the correctness or the satisfaction of the shareholders, Messrs. Dan. Rollins, Jr., Cashier, of Adams, Hon. Chas. Rollins, of Boston, Mass., and Hon. Geo. C. Bakewell, of this city, to act as a committee to examine the stock book of the Company and report at the next.

## SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

## WASHINGTON.

### The President's Reconstruction Schemes.

### THE CABINET CONDEMN IT.

**Brick Pomeroy Specially Favored With the Message—Supervisor of Southern Ohio District—Congressman Woodbridge to be Nominated for Internal Revenue Commissioner—Constitutionality of Legal Tender Act—Providing for an Election in Virginia—Holiday Adjournment of Congress—The Senate Committees—The Civil Service Bill—Mississippi Wants Representation—Military Bills to be Reported.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9, 1868.

**Confirmed by the Cabinet.**

It is understood that every member of the Cabinet condemned that portion of the President's message favoring republicans. Western mails are now sixty hours behind time. All the roads in this vicinity are clear.

**The Message.**

The only copies of the message given out from the White House last night for newspaper purposes were placed in the hands of a special messenger for Brick Pomeroy's *Democrat*, fifteen copies for the press of the country were sent from the White House mails, and pledge. The New York papers were to open their package at eleven o'clock this morning. Brick Pomeroy's messenger obtained the use of his copies by parties here for a consideration. After completing their negotiations, he left at 8:30 for New York, and found the document in full shortly after daylight. The city papers have received copies at eleven o'clock this morning.

**Supervisor of Southern Ohio.**

Gen. Thomas Young, of Cincinnati, was today nominated by Commissioner Rollins as Supervisor of the Southern District of Ohio. The nomination was made with the understanding that it would be immediately confirmed. The Secretary had not acted on it at the time the Congressional closed.

**Internal Revenue Commissioner.**

The President's friends assert to-night that he will nominate Hon. F. E. Woodbridge, present member from Vermont, as the successor of Commissioner Rollins. The President gives up a man from the strongest republican district in the country, having failed to secure their accomplishment by withdrawing any large proportion of its promised assistance. The work is nearly completed, in progress and under vigorous prosecution, and the appointment would further secure the improvements suggested by some Commissioners, as well as for the good faith of the managers of this great enterprise, and it would be to me a matter of grave regret that I should be considered as having given authority by assenting to the request to any nomination on behalf of the Government which will retard the early completion of this national work.

I am, &c.,
JAMES HARLAN,
Special Commissioner United States to E. R. S. THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND SPAIN.

The Department of state has informed advices that all the South American Republics and Spain have accepted the plan of a Commission of plenipotentiaries at Washington, as proposed by this Government for the restoration of peace on the Pacific coast.

SUMNER'S GEORGIA BILL.

The Georgia reconstruction bill, introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. SUMNER, declares that the present State government of Georgia is provisional only, having failed to comply with the requirements of the act under which the State was admitted to representation, and provides for the reassembling and purging of the General Assembly, and empowers the provisional Governor to remove the State and municipal officers, and directs the President to furnish sufficient military force to preserve the peace and protect property.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

### Manifesto to the Austrian Army.

**"The Country Wants Peace"—English Cabinet Appointments—The Alabama Question—Appointments in Spain—Ship John Duncan Capsized at Sea—Eleven persons Drowned—French Editors and Printers Fined—Disturbances in Spain—List of Persons Saved from the Hibernia, &c., &c.**

**Manifesto to Austrian Army.**

VIENNA, December 8.—Emperor Francis Joseph has issued a manifesto to the army, in which he says: "The country wants peace, and I will maintain it. I am satisfied with the laws recently adopted for the reorganization of the army throughout the Empire. Austria and Hungary are now equally interested in the welfare and security of the Empire. It is my wish that peace, unity and hardwork must remain truly united.

**The New Cabinet.**

LONDON, December 8.—The following Cabinet appointments are officially announced: Rt. Hon. Gen. Gosford, Lord Privy Seal; Rt. Hon. Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Rt. Hon. Marquis of Hartington, Postmaster General; Mr. Austin Henry Laird, President of the Board of Trade. Rt. Hon. Henry A. Bruce, Home Secretary. The appointment of Secretary of State for the Home Department is vacant.

**The New Cabinet and the Alabama Claims.**

LONDON, December 8.—The *Daily Telegraph* says Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright are ready to consider any counter proposals made by the United States in the Alabama case. The *Telegraph* adds: The competency of Lord Clarendon to carry out the negotiation is undoubted. The conference will be resumed at once. Lord Stanley are an earnest of the spirit in assisting English politicians in dealing with this matter. All that can be honorably granted will was not worth while to mind.

A majority of the Senate seemed to think otherwise, for when at this point Mr. Edmunds moved an adjournment it was carried without debate. The subject was therefore dropped for the present.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill providing for an election on the 2d day of March next, the day the 2th day of January next, the question to be "For the Constitution," or "Against the Constitution," adopted at the constitution which met in Richmond, December 3, 1867. He explained the bill, and said it was the same as the one passed last July, except as to the time of holding the election. He hoped the time was sufficiently distant to allow further complaint in that State as to the want of fair government resting on the consent of the governed.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired whether the bill was safe guards to persons voting exempted under the Constitution and laws of Virginia, or under the Reconstruction acts.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that the bill in no way changed the reconstruction acts as to the disqualification of citizens to vote in the preliminary election.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, called attention to the time fixed for holding the election, and expressed the opinion that Congress should fix a second day. He thought the 30th of January too early for holding the election, and desired to offer an amendment substituting the 4th of March for the 2d. He objected to the provision paragraph in which the President advocates repudiation through non-payment of interest on our bonds, when Congress now and indignantly moved to dispense with the further reading of the document.

The wrath and contempt of Senators had found full vent. One could see that easily enough from the gallery. Not a word was lost to quit reading was, however, no less novel than astounding, and at first a decided majority of Senators seemed to be opposed to such an unusual proceeding.

Garrett Davis caught at his cue, and manfully said that the motion was most extraordinary.

"Yes," responded Conness, "and the message is one as no other President ever sent to Congress. No President ever sent to Congress on any subject, he went on to say that it was a tirade of abuse, an indecent attack upon Congress, and he suggested that the Senate proceed to the duty of listening to such a message."

Messrs. Morton and Wilson concurred in pronouncing it full of misrepresentation, but thought it had better read it through.

Mr. Cameron characterized the message as on the Senate Journal, and wanted it thrown upon the table at once. Governor Morton remonded the Senate that the President had a right to communicate his views in his own way, adding that he himself had received a message not a one as it could be. Mr. Wilson spoke of it as the ravings of a bad, disappointed man. Mr. Drake characterized it as the last act of an executive, which it was not worth while to mind.

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# The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1868.

The passage of what is called the Copper Tariff Bill is a favorable indication of the temper of the House of Representatives. We hope the Rosecrans Tariff Bill, which will shortly come before the same body, will meet with a reception equally just and generous.

We print the President's Message to-day — Mr. Johnson's last — in full. It contains not a word or a sentence on our relations with Great Britain, or the Alabama claims. What is said about South American affairs and Spain is interesting, of course. Mr. Johnson takes occasion to announce that he is right and Congress and the people wrong.

The report relative to Mr. Boutwell and the Treasury Department is discreditable — of course. Another is that Mosby is on the slate for the State Department, backed by the fact that Gen. Grant wrote to that gentleman commending the speech he made in Boston shortly before the election. It will be permitted, therefore, that this rumor has more to stand on than any that have preceded it.

The Southern States were not imposed upon ordinarily in the matter of taxation without representation. The total amount of tax apportioned to the eleven insurrectionary States was $5,133,926. Of this there have been collected $2,229,608, at an expense of $797,651, inclusive of expenses of sales, and exclusive of salaries of Commissioners. The salaries of the revenue officers would doubtless amount to half of the sum collected.

Among the noticeable features in the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is the fact that the Government realized more from the tax on tobacco than was paid by all the railroads, insurance, telegraph and express companies in the country. Receipts for tobacco, $35,000,000. Railroads less than seven. Insurance companies less than two. The telegraph and express companies, added together, did not pay a million. The report reads like a tax on sin. The tax on distilled spirits netted fourteen millions, and should have been over one hundred millions.

The Postmaster General calls attention for the third time, to the gross abuse of the franking privilege. He effects to deify edly, and with good reason, to the system recently introduced by "hand working" members of Congress in stuffing mailable matter under *free mails* signatures. He says the price of a *free frank* at three dollars, as sold by members. That is saying the frank is about one "capital" dollar cheap enough, in all conscience! Mr. Rockwell adds that the members sell the franks to claim agents and business men in offices, who send back, periodicals, insurance circulars, and all sorts of rubbish, franked, by the cartload. He estimates the loss by this contemptible rascality at from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 per annum. It is entirely apparent that some of our law makers are yet to be taught common honesty.

The news from Cuba is meagre and through government channels, but the long continued strife between the insurgents and the government is conclusive evidence that the frequent assertions made by the latter to the effect that the revolt was suppressed, were fictitious. The official account made a glowing victory for the government out of the battle before Villa del Cobre, but reliable private advices inform us that the revolutionists were successful, entering and holding possession of the city until the government troops were reinforced. A number of volunteers went over from the government troops to the revolutionists before the commencement of the engagement. Now we are informed that they have surrounded Santiago in Cuba, destroying the telegraph and railway lines, and cut off the water supply, and that they have forbidden Villa del Cobre, from all of which, we may infer that the revolutionists instead of being defeated are steadily gaining ground.

It is barely possible that the election in Spain will give rise to a counter revolution. The political agitation is increasing. It is intimated that the Republicans exhibit a strength sufficient to declare the province free and independent, even in case the Provisional government, or the Cortes should select a king. The greatest resistance will come from the Province of Andalusia, where it is said 60,000 stands of arms have been distributed. The Andalusians are adepts in the use of arms. In some respects they are similar to the Swiss mountaineers. They are a frugal, fearless, and to the main, honest people. What is more to the present purpose, they are animated by a common desire and sympathy. They certainly would be difficult to conquer, however it might be with Malaga and Seville. The three Southern provinces may prove more than a match for Madrid.

Taxas is more than a spot of very noticeable in the respective attitudes of Turkey and Greece, the result of the persistent adherence of the brave Cretans to the latter. Turkey, like the government of Cuba, has been assuring the world in monthly bulletins that the Cretan revolt is suppressed and a thing of the past. Now the Ottoman troops outside of the Dardanelles in order to be ready for the final emergency. The Sultan sends his ultimatum to the Hellenic government, the Turkish Minister retires from Athens, the Grecian Minister has been politely bowed out of the wooden city that crowns seven hills, and a fighting officer sent to relieve the commander of the Turkish fleet in the Grecian Archipelago. This looks ugly for the Grecian boys. Already famine is in Greece, it would not be surprising if these two old and effete governments should kindle a European war. It would puzzle the brains of the greatest diplomat to explain in a rational manner the municipal complications that have grown out of the relations of these respective governments with the rest of Europe. We know enough, however, to know that a war between them could not long remain a contest between themselves.

### PITTSBURGH AND RAILROADS.

The statement made in the papers, that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, the Pan Handle and a number of other Railroads and their connections, reaching to the Mississippi, have been fused into one, the Pennsylvania Railroad being the moving spirit, is admitted by the parties themselves. This stupendous scheme has been consummated, to take effect at an early day. It is the same we illustrated six months ago, and called upon General Case, President of the Fort Wayne, to resist.

The discussion only injured the consummation. Perhaps it was believed that the feeling which was then aroused would die out, and the public become reconciled to an arrangement that would extinguish the wholesome element of competition, and bring into existence the most stupendous monopoly on the continent. We are persuaded that General Case did resist for a time, but we hope he does not delude himself with the suggestion that Pittsburgh and the public interested, do not know, or will soon forget, who has sold out their great interests and bound them to the grasp of a corporation. The deed has been done. Regrets and denunciations will not mend the matter now. If they would, the kind of medicine has been administered to such doses that it should have operated as a preventive. The money cares to figure at us, and face it with a smile. In swallows a railroad after railroad, as a hungry man swallows oysters, and laughs at the protest of the public, to whom it virtually says, *help yourselves if you can.* This is the spirit and language of monopoly at all times and everywhere. The public must either submit or help itself. This monopoly, now in-creased to such huge proportions, will not help us any more than it is for its interest, and there has been proof enough how he is disposed to regard the interest of the public of which we speak as identical with its own. The monopolists have a great object to achieve, and in the pursuit of it they will be deterred by no appeals along the way. They are going through, no matter who or what suffers.

Perhaps this is not far different from human nature in general. We are inclined to think it is in accordance with the rule of all monopolies. The only fact that we see in Pittsburgh here to deal with, is that railway compe-

tition being absolutely necessary to enable us as a manufacturing community to compete for business, we must either give up all our ideas of growth and prosperity as a manufacturing community, or build the railroads we need. Pittsburgh should begin to think of doing something for herself. It is not the business of Pittsburgh that the consolidated monopoly will stop for an instant to promote. Its game is greater and beyond. And, besides, it feels quite sure of us on its own terms. If such is not the fact, Pittsburgh must show it.

There is not a man, woman or child among us but knows that if we maintain our trade and position, we must have competition for freights and travel, east and west — roads that will esteem us of some account, and will not declare that they are indifferent whether they carry a pound of Pittsburgh freight. Such roads we can have, and the sooner we go about the business the better it will be for us. The Allegheny Valley road, by a line every way superior, is well progressed towards connections which when formed will give us an independent route to the seaboard at both Philadelphia and New York, built and managed in our interests. We hazard nothing when we say that there are western roads that would come to Pittsburgh if only suitably invited. The Connellsville Road is sure to be completed, and we have only to will it to remain single ourselves from the Monopoly and even turn it into a benefit. We must have competing Roads. It will not build them for us. If we cannot build them wholly ourselves, others will, if we only throw into the asking the proper public spirit and determination. We have no doubt how connecting us with the East or West managed in the interest of Pittsburgh. In the purchase for the across the continent trade, the great consolidated monopoly cannot afford to stop for us, and this perhaps, would be the policy were it not the fact that we are regarded as at best safe within the power. *We need built one ours Roads, or go without them.*

### GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Some time ago Mr. C. H. McCormick, the inventor of the reaper that bears his name, gave one hundred thousand dollars to endow the Theological Seminary of Chicago, to be paid in annual sums of twenty-five thousand dollars. He has made three payments, amounting to seventy-five thousand dollars, but declines to pay the remaining twenty-five thousand, on the pretext that "the concern has been run too as a theological seminary than as a manufactory of polemical preachers of the Baptist denomination."

Baltimore has now to boast of four sugar refineries, all of respectable dimensions and in full operation. Report says there are to be two, and probably four, more started in the course of a few months. If this is so, Baltimore will soon be able to compete with any other in this department of manufactures, and greatly extend her foreign trade in connection with her growing grocery market.

Boston proposes to advance her system of public instruction by the organization of a school of grades practically corresponding to the lower class of colleges.

About one-quarter of the trade of the New York and New Haven road has been seized with cholera, and anxious quarter will be raised during the coming season.

A Dresden journal gives publicity to the following royal decree, issued in 1585, and having reference to the diocese of Aschaus: "Having learned that the number of those who sleep in the church during service is very considerable, we have decreed that every person of the diocese shall appear certain persons to look after such offenders. For this purpose they shall be provided with a long rod, having a leather thong attached to it, with which they are to rap on the head all those who are found sleeping."

A French physician, Dr. Desmarres of Boulogne, has recently submitted to the hearing of statements a plan for preventing hydrophobia in men and brutes by inoculation with the poison of the viper. He supports his theory that such inoculation is a perfect safeguard against hydrophobia by the record of a series of experiments upon dogs. He first caused the dogs to be bitten by vipers, and afterwards by rabid dogs, and in no case were they attacked by hydrophobia.

The Des Moines (Iowa, *State Register* of December 4th says: We are informed that near Polk county, in the northwest part of Polk county, a disease unknown to our farmers has broken out among the cattle. It has proved fatal in every instance. Some are said to have died suddenly, others only a few, which causes a doubt as to whether it is contagious or not.

Passengers are at liberty to travel from Yokohama to Jeddo, the capital of Japan, without any molestation. A large British force is quartered in the latter, with the high sounding name of the "symposium of All Nations." The Emperor has caused notices to be posted up in every part of the city stating that persons committing foreigners will be severely punished.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says it appears "both from the expressions of feeling and from private information, that the Radicals in different sections of the State, with an unexpected and singular degree of unanimity, prefer for the Senatorship General Carl Schurz.

In his speech before the National Board of Trade, at Cincinnati, on the 25th instant, Gen. George B. Wallbridge stated that in the case of the millroads from its operation "it has saved upwards of $200,000,000. In 1865, the cost of 10,000 miles equalled $1,000,000,000. From the investment of $1,000,000,000 since that has been the means of an annual creation of a commerce having a value four-fifth greater.

Previous to the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, the freights among the Allegheny mountains, and from the lakes to New York did not exceed $5,00 tons. In 1847, the tonnage on the canal had reached 30,000 tons. In 1867, the united through tonnage of the Erie Canal, the railroads between the two points, the Lake Shore, New York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads exceeded 20,000,000 tons, having a value of $1,200,000,000, the history of the world will be searched in vain for any development similar to this.

Some genius with a knack at invention exhibits an old saying, as old as his father, perhaps, something like this: "Necessity is the mother of invention, and the father of the multitude aged men, and the family animal conscience of others. Thoughts does the business, keeps cheating away at the business, and brings out the "fine thing." Very often, and in the present instance, the "fine thing" is a nuisance. Who is to remedy it? There are very many who will be inclined to dispute the theory, even when the "thinking" is all good. We would venture the old saying, "Handsome is that handsome does," as a better suggestion. He is a man or woman who minds well, that understands good will to their fellows and practices kindness unobtrusively, and although they may not be famous or enormously wealthy, they have left behind them a memory that will be apt to answer all the "good books" that go to make up genuine beauty.

We learn that the recent contract of engagement entered into between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, to institute a consolidation for a lease of either road to the other. The arrangement is one which is intended to harmonize the interests of the two companies, and not

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

DO NOT PURCHASE GOLD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Drafts Issued on Government Bonds of Low-Interest Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, etc.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

MORTGAGE BONDS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

AT NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Mortgage Bonds.

Having Thirty Years to run, (unless it are sooner redeemed,) with the Interest Coupons attached, which bear the Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, and are SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE upon the entire property of the Company, including its Road and Equipments, and its Franchises, which are unusually valuable, as the Company is authorized to charge a Toll of Four Cents per Ton for each Ton of Freight carried over the Road by any Railroad Company connecting with it, in addition to the Tolls charged by the Company for the use of its Road for Freight.

Pamphlets containing further information furnished on application.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

BANKERS.

FOR SALE.

SMALL LOT OF CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

PARTIES DESIRING TO INVEST IN

Union and Central Pacific Bonds,

CAN HAVE GOOD PER CENT. by purchasing before January 1st. Interest Payable in U. S. Gold Coin, Coupons Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Agents Central and Union Pacific R. R. Companies, corner Fourth and Wood streets.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

ALLEGHENY CITY

Park Improvement 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

WATER MAIN & FIRE CENT. EXTENSION BONDS, FOR SALE.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, December 9, 1868.

Whatever change was experienced to-day in the local money market showed a tendency to greater stringency. The demand for discounts considering the paucity of the supply of desirable funds, was quite heavy. This request for loans does not confine itself to any particular branch of trade, but appears to be well distributed through all lines, as they mainly drew a close market.

—United States securities have been dull and lower. A rumor that the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury would show a decrease of $50,000,000 in the debt, on the year, has been very generally circulated, and as it now to no one that the total has been increased, to that extent, there has been some disappointment manifested. This has created a temporary weakness in the market, it being thought that the bulk may have an unfavorable effect on the price of Government securities. It appears, however, that the listlessness of to-day has been mainly due to the issue of bonds to the Pacific Railroad. To-day's prices were a fraction better.

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States bonds as follows:

| | Dec. 8. | Dec. 9. | Inc. or Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6s, 1881 | | | |
| 5-20s, 1862 | | | |
| 5-20s, 1864 | | | |
| 5-20s, 1865 | | | |
| 5-20s, 1865, new | | | |
| 5-20s, 1867 | | | |
| 5-20s, 1868 | | | |
| 10-40s | | | |

Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

| | Morn. | Noon. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6s, '81 | | | |
| 5-20s, '62 | | | |
| 5-20s, '64 | | | |
| 5-20s, '65 | | | |
| 5-20s, '65, new | | | |
| 5-20s, '67 | | | |
| 5-20s, '68 | | | |
| 10-40s | | | |

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing prices shows the following changes:

| | Prev. | Wed. | Ltr. Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | | | |
| Erie | | | |
| Hudson River | | | |
| Reading | | | |
| Mich. Central | | | |
| Mich. Southern | | | |
| Cleve. and Pitts. | | | |
| Chicago and Rock Island | | | |
| Chicago and North. | | | |
| Pitts. and Ft. Wayne | | | |
| Ohio and Mississippi | | | |
| Illinois Central | | | |
| Cumberland Coal | | | |
| Pacific Mail | | | |
| Western Union Tel. | | | |
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | | | |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | | | |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1864 | | | |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865 | | | |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new | | | |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1867 | | | |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1868 | | | |
| U. S. 10-40s | | | |

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 6 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad Bonds, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks, having connected in the New York Stock Exchange, will be prepared to execute orders on commission for any stocks on the regular list on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Railway stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

### FOOD PACKING.

The position is very favorable for packing, and quantities of meat are being secured in consequence, notwithstanding the high prices paid for hogs. R. Robison & Co have bought and packed within the past twenty-four hours, 2,000 hogs, and are now engaged in packing a total for the day of over 3,000. The firm of S. P. Shinn, Jr., & Co. have bought and packed to-day 1,500 hogs, and will pack 1,000 more to-morrow. Other firms are also engaged in packing, and the total number packed to-day will reach 6,000. The following table, made up from the returns received at J. W. Connelly's Stock Office, Agents Building, No. 56 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

| Dec. 9, 1868. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | | | | | | | |
| Hudson River | | | | | | | |
| Erie | | | | | | | |
| Reading | | | | | | | |
| Mich. Central | | | | | | | |
| Mich. Southern | | | | | | | |
| Cleve. and Pitts. | | | | | | | |
| Pitts. and Ft. Wayne | | | | | | | |
| Chicago and North. | | | | | | | |
| Rock Island | | | | | | | |
| Ohio and Miss. | | | | | | | |
| Illinois Central | | | | | | | |
| Cumberland Coal | | | | | | | |
| Pacific Mail | | | | | | | |
| Western Union Tel. | | | | | | | |
| Gold | | | | | | | |

### PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Thursday, December 10, 1868.

Reactions from the oil market yesterday were fine, with a fair demand for refined for December delivery and crude for next year's delivery. Prices were only a half cent per gallon above the previous day's prices. The feature in the market to-day was a decline as follows: Philadelphia fine light drove to white 50; standard white Rock-oil, bulk, 50@. New York—Prime and much doing; prime light straw to white 50; standard white, 50; test 110 to 115 degrees, 52@ gallon, oil city—The market was inactive, with sales on small gauge lots at 48@.

Reading, Pa.—Prime distiller advanced yesterday a half cent per gallon over the highest prices obtained the day previous. We are reported the following: Philadelphia—Standard White has been in demand, 50@, 50 bbls in some lots and gauge, and 50 bbls in second half December, 50@, 200 bbls in second half December, 50@, 200 bbls in second half, 52@ gallon.

Cleveland—Firm with a fair demand. We quote refined of Rock-oil barrels bulk, as follows: Low test nationalities from February to June, 52@, test 110 to 115 degrees, 52@ gallon; 110 to 120 degrees, 53@; 120 to 130 degrees, 54@; 130 to 140 degrees, 55@; 140 to 150 degrees, 56@; 150 degrees and upwards, 57@; Naphtha, 45@; Benzine, 45@; Lubricating, 30@; Paraffine, 12@; Crude, 20@; Crude Parafine, 12@.

Oil City—Prices further advanced yesterday a half cent per gallon over the highest prices obtained the day previous. We are reported the following: Standard White has been in demand, 50@, 50 bbls in some lots and gauge, and 50 bbls in second half December, 50@, 200 bbls in second half, 52@ gallon.

Cincinnati—Firm with a fair demand. We quote refined of Rock-oil barrels bulk, as follows: Low test nationalities from February to June, 52@, test 110 to 115 degrees, 52@ gallon; 110 to 120 degrees, 53@; 120 to 130 degrees, 54@; 130 to 140 degrees, 55@; 140 to 150 degrees, 56@; 150 degrees and upwards, 57@; Naphtha, 45@; Benzine, 45@; Lubricating, 30@; Paraffine, 12@; Crude, 20@; Crude Parafine, 12@.


BANKING HOUSE

OF

PH. R. MERTZ,

COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS.,

Draws Bills of Exchange Direct on

| | |
|---|---|
| London, | Frankfort A.-M., |
| Dublin, | Leipzig, |
| Paris, | Bremen, |
| Berlin, | Hamburg, |
| Posen, | Stuttgard, |
| Cassel, | Darmstadt, |
| Basel, | Heilbronn, |
| St. Gallen, | Trier, |
| | San Francisco. |

AND ABOUT 200 OTHER SMALLER PLACES.

Money transmitted at the smallest rates. Free of Charge. Collections in 15 to 18 days. Terms moderate. Power of Attorney to collect all claims made by Foreign Consuls. Transmission of Goods and Parcels at low rates.

PH. R. MERTZ.


## New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 135 @ 136.

NEW YORK, December 9—P. M.

MONEY

Firmer on call loans at 6@7 per cent., with the bulk of the business at 7. The discovery is coming in depon its from the depositories.

STERLING

Firmer with an increased demand at 108@109.

GOLD

Higher and more active, it opened at 135, and closed at 135@136.

GOVERNMENTS

Opened strong, New York Central leading the list and selling up to 101, on reports from a heavy of the extra dividend, but subsequently declined to 100@100½, on sales of 30,000 shares, and closed at 100@100½. Erie, 73@73½; Reading, 96@96½; Michigan Southern, 86@86½; Illinois Central, 120@120½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90@90½; Chicago and Rock Island, 103@103½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97@97½; Western Union Telegraph, 33@33½; Quicksilver, 21@21½; Mariposa common, 8@8½; do preferred, 20@20½; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 2@2½; New York and Harlem, 130@131; Cumberland Coal, 34@34½; Pacific Mail, 109@109½; New York Central scrip, 98@98½; Erie, 71@71½; preferred, 86@86½; Hudson River, 140@140½; Reading, 96@96½; Michigan Southern, 86@86½; Illinois Central, 119@119½; Michigan Southern guaranteed, 87@87½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90@90½; Chicago and Rock Island, 103@103½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97@97½; Chicago and Northwestern, 64@64½; do preferred, 82@82½; Northwestern guaranteed, 119@119½; Ohio and Mississippi, 30@30½; Toledo, 98@98½; Wabash, 61@61½; Rock Island, 103@103½; Fort Wayne, 97@97½; Cleveland and Toledo, 115@115½; Chicago and Northwestern, 64@64½; preferred, 82@82½; Northwestern guaranteed, 119@119½; Ohio and Mississippi certificates

# The Daily Commercial.

Continued from First Page.

and all those. Coke and coal I desire to see free. The duty on salt I would repeal. I would be for it in a country possessing coal, iron, salt, and all the materials for manufacturing to the extent of necessity for the consumption of the people, and I would remove a duty which is a burden to the poor man. I would remove a duty which is a discrimination against the industry of the country. I would remove a duty which is a tax upon the necessaries of life, and I would remove a duty which is a tax upon the necessaries of life, and I would remove a duty which is a tax upon the necessaries of life, and